

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Employer and Employed.

A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE.

SPEAKERS.—MR. JAMES SMITH, a factory mill-owner, and MR. RICHARD JACKSON, a cotton-spinner.

"The strike at Preston began by the workmen employed in the cotton manufacture of the place becoming discontented with the rate of wages allowed, which averaged for each man, after all deductions, 22s. 6d. per week. The main reason for the discontent was, that the spinners of Bolton had higher wages; but this higher rate, it seems, was more ideal than real, for the Bolton prices rose and fell with the times, whereas the Preston prices were fixed, and were in the aggregate, or long-run, as advantageous for the regular workman. Be this as it may, a union, which had formerly existed, commenced operations for raising the wages of the spinners.

Great excitement was produced, and nearly the whole of the spinners, not previously members of the union, were induced, or coerced by threats and intimidating means, to join the union; and under this semblance of strength, they, on the 13th of October, appointed a council, which commenced sitting at a public-house in the town.

The first act of the council was to wait on one of the most extensive houses in the town, who were known to be very strict in requiring from their hands an engagement not to belong to any trades' union, and demand an advance in the spinners' wages; to which request the house refused to accede. Immediately after this, six spinners in the employment of this house became insubordinate, and were discharged, the remaining spinners threatening thereupon to leave their work, unless the six men were restored to work. The house then ascertained from their hands that they were in reality seeking, by advice of the spinners' council, to obtain the Bolton list of prices for spinning, the like demands being made simultaneously by the spinners of all the other masters in the town. The masters showed no disposition to give way to these demands made on them; and the result was, that all the spinners throughout the town united in giving notice to their masters of their intention to quit their work.

The masters now held a meeting, at which it was determined to offer the spinners an advance of ten per cent, on their gross earnings, or about 3s. 4d. per week, on the condition that they would detach themselves from the union. This offer was in many instances accepted by individual spinners; but the council of the union assuming the right to return an answer in the name of the whole body, rejected the offer of the masters, and renewed their demand of the 'Bolton List of Prices,' unaccompanied by any condition relative to the union.

To these terms the masters refused to accede, and on Monday morning, the 7th November, the spinners discontinued their attendance, and the factories were closed. At this time the operatives amounted to 8500 persons.

Of these 660 were spinners.
1320 were piecers, children employed by the spinners.
6100 were card-room hands, reelers, and power-loom weavers.
420 were overlookers, packers, engineers, &c.

Making 8500 persons.

Of this number, it may be said that only 660 (that is, the whole of the spinners) voluntarily left their work, the greater part of the remaining 7840 being thereby thrown out of employment.

During the first fortnight of the turn-out, no change was apparent in the condition of the workpeople; some meetings were held both by masters and men, but nothing

resulted from them. At the commencement of the second fortnight, complaints began to be heard from the card-room hands, and from the shop-keepers of the town.

Early in December, when the mills had been closed for a month, the streets began to be crowded with beggars, and the offices of the overseer were besieged with applicants for relief. The inmates of the work-house began to increase rapidly, and scenes of the greatest misery and wretchedness were of constant occurrence. At this period the spinners were receiving from the funds of the union five shillings a-week each, and the piecers, some two, and others three shillings a-week; the card-room hands and power-loom weavers [forming, be it observed, nearly three-fourths of the whole number out of employment] were destitute of all means of support, receiving no assistance except such as the masters afforded them, which (except in the cases of eighteen or twenty individuals who had not joined the union) extended only to one meal a-day for each person.

In December, £100 was granted by the corporation towards relieving the general distress, and a meeting convened for the purpose of raising a further sum, and of considering the most effectual means of putting an end to the turn-out; but nothing resulted from it. Towards the middle of December, when the turn-out had lasted six weeks, it was evident that the funds of the union were nearly exhausted.

By the end of December the distress had become universal and intense, and the masters came to the resolution of opening their mills, in order to give those who wished for it an opportunity of resuming their work. In doing so, they announced their determination to abide by their former offer of an increase of ten per cent, on the rate of wages; but to require from all those who should enter the mills a written declaration to the effect; that they would not, at any future time, whilst in their service, become members of any union or combination of workmen.

Immediately on the re-opening of the mills, which took place on the 9th of January, all the card-room hands rushed anxiously to their work; but the continued absence of the spinners rendered it impossible to give them employment.

At the end of the first week after the mills had been opened, forty spinners were at work, of whom eighteen were those who, as before stated, had not joined the union, and the remaining twenty-two had never before been regularly employed in that kind of work.

In the course of the second week the number had increased to 100, of whom some were entirely new to the work, and three were seceders from the union; and at the end of the third week there were 140 spinners at work, some of the additional forty having been procured from neighbouring towns. Besides this, in two of the factories a few self-acting mules, or spinning-machines, were substituted for common mules, thereby dispensing with the services of the spinners. As the number of the spinners increased, of course a corresponding increase took place in the number of persons employed in the other departments.

Towards the middle of the fourth week the supplies from the funds of the union suddenly stopped, and those who had depended on this resource had no alternative left but to endeavour to obtain readmission to the factories. On the 5th of February, exactly three months from the day on which the mills were first closed, work was resumed in all the mills to its usual extent; but about 200 of the spinners who had been most active in the turn-out, were replaced by new hands, and have since either left the town, or remain there without employment. No systematic acts of violence, or violations of the law, took place during the turn-out. Detachments of military were stationed in the town to preserve order, but their services were not required.—

Some inflammatory handbills appeared on the walls, but without creating much sensation.

While the turn-out lasted, the operatives generally wandered about the streets without any definite object: seventy-five persons were brought before the magistrates, and convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct; twelve were imprisoned or held to bail for assaults or intimidation; about twenty young females became prostitutes, of whom more than one-half are still so, and of whom two have since been transported for theft; three persons are believed to have died of starvation; and not less than 5000 must have suffered long and severely from hunger and cold. In almost every family the greater part of the wearing apparel and household furniture was pawned. In nine houses out of ten, considerable arrears of rent were due; and out of the sum of £1600 deposited in the Savings' Bank by about sixty spinners or overlookers, £900 was withdrawn in the course of the three months; most of those who could obtain credit got into debt with the shopkeepers. The trade of the town suffered severely; many of the small shopkeepers were nearly ruined, and a few completely so.

The following estimate may be made of the direct pecuniary loss to all classes of operatives in consequence of the turn-out:

The wages of 660 spinners for 13 weeks at 22s. 6d. £9,652 10 0

1320 piecers for 13 weeks, at 5s. 6d. 4,719 0 0

6520 weavers, card-room hands, overlookers, engineers, 8500 &c. &c. for 13 weeks averaging 9s. 38,142 0 0

Estimated loss sustained by hand-loom weavers in consequence of the turn out, 9,500 0 0

Estimated loss sustained by clerks, wagoners, carters, mechanics, dressers, sizers, &c. in consequence of the turn out, 8,000 0 0

Total, £70,013 10 0

From which must be deducted—

Estimated amount of wages earned during the partial resumption of work between the 9th January and the 5th February, 5,013 0 0

Estimated value of relief given by the masters, 1,000 0 0

Other private charity and parish relief, 2,500 0 0

Allowance to the spinners and piecers from the funds of the union, 4,290 0 0

£12,803 0 0

Leaving a net pecuniary loss to the whole body of the Preston operatives of, £57,210 0 0

(But to the town at large it may be said the loss was that of the whole sum of £70,013, 10s., as the amount of the deductions are mostly of a charitable nature.)

Loss to the Preston operatives, £57,210 0 0

The loss to the masters being three months' interest of £800,000, some of which being sunk capital was not only unproductive, but was taking harm from being rendered useless, has been estimated at, 45,000 0 0

And the loss sustained by the shopkeepers from loss of business, bad debts, &c. &c. 4,986 0 0

Making the total loss to the town and trade of Preston, in this unavailing struggle, £107,196 10 0

The strike of the Glasgow cotton-spinners, which took place in the summer of 1837, lasted from the 8th of April till the first of August, being a period of seventeen weeks and five days. The following is the statement of the loss to the operatives alone, independent of the loss of the masters, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers, and others:—

700 spinners struck work; their average wages were

32s. per week; they had sometimes been higher; this makes, £19,040 0 0
 2100 piccers, and 2100 card and picking-room hands, employed at the factories under the spinners, were, in consequence of that strike, thrown out of employment; their average wage was 8s. per week, 28,560 0 0

Loss to the operatives themselves by wages, £47,600 0 0

From a speech made by Mr. Alison, sheriff of Lanarkshire, at a late trial of a cotton-spinner for violent intimidation, it appears that this amount of loss is by far the least part of the injury sustained. Speaking of the strike, he says, "Its ruinous consequences upon the industry and prosperity of the manufacturing classes are already frightfully apparent. The return of the commitments for the county of Lanark exhibits a melancholy increase of crime during the last year, and which will forcibly attract the attention of the legislature. At the Christmas jail delivery last year, only seven prisoners remained in custody for trial in Glasgow. By the schedule I hold in my hand, there are at this moment sixty-eight, almost all committed during the last two months! Nor is this result surprising.—During the disastrous strikes of the last summer, twenty or thirty thousand young persons of both sexes were thrown idle for many months in Glasgow and its immediate neighbourhood, almost all accustomed to high wages, and too often to habitual intemperance. Nine-and-twenty thousand persons in Glasgow are directly or indirectly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, the great majority of whom were thrown idle by the spinners' strike; and this calamitous event took place at a period of unexampled distress from the general commercial embarrassments of the country, and hardly any means of absorbing the helpless multitudes in other trades existed. For the skilled workmen who arranged their strikes, the cotton-spinners, iron-moulders, colliers, or sawyers, funds were provided from the resources of the associations to which they severally belonged; but for the unhappy persons whom they employed in their labour, the piccers, pickers, drawers, &c. no provision whatever existed, and they were thrown, in vast and appalling numbers, far beyond the reach either of public or private charity, on the streets, or into public-houses, to while away the weary hours of compulsory idleness. The results may easily be anticipated. The wretched victims of this tyranny all got deeply into debt if they had any credit, and if they had none, sunk into such habits of idleness, profligacy, and intemperance, that great numbers of them have been permanently rendered mere nuisances and burdens to society. The cotton-spinners' strike alone instantly threw six or seven thousand women and children out of employment for a long period; eight thousand human beings were retained in a state of destitution and wretchedness for four months, merely at the pleasure of fifteen men.

Nor have the effects of this unhappy and unnatural system upon society been less disastrous. The cotton-spinners' strike cost the persons who were employed in that trade—spinners, piccers, and others—above £50,000! The loss to the masters was at least as great: that to the persons whom they employed or dealt with for provisions or other articles probably still greater.—£200,000 were to Glasgow and its vicinity in four months, without a shilling being gained by any human being, by the strike of this trade alone! The total loss sustained by Lanarkshire between the strikes of the colliers, the iron-moulders, sawyers, and spinners, last year, was at least £500,000. Society cannot long go on under a repetition of such shocks; capital will migrate from the country where it is subject to such calamities. And what is most remarkable, these grievous blows were inflicted by the working-classes on themselves at the very time when commercial credit was reeling under the effects of the convulsion of last year, and the most respectable establishments with difficulty sustained themselves against the accumulated pressure of diminished orders and increased embarrassments. The principle of the operatives has too often been by combination and violence to force up their wages during prosperity, and by combination and violence to prevent them from falling in adversity; hoping thus to avert from themselves the law of nature, and build up on the foundation of intimidation a durable prosperity amidst the fleeting changes of human affairs."

To be continued.

☞ A cow from Mercer, Maine, passed through Augusta a few days since, on her way to Boston, having been sold for \$125. She is ten years old, and in 14 days in June last, 40lbs. 10 oz. of butter were made from her milk.

☞ The *Advocate* is for sale at Cook's news office.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

That distinguished jurist, Sir William Jones, after having made himself familiar with some twenty different languages, and with the general circle of literature and science, made the following memorandum on the closing leaf of his Bible, in which he was from childhood deeply interested:

"I have carefully and regularly perused these Holy Scriptures and am of opinion that the volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history and finer strains of eloquence than can be collected from all other books, in whatever language they may have been written."

Young readers may be curious to know something of the early history of this great and good man. After the instructions of a pious mother, the sequel is told in the following extract from "Life in earnest," a beautiful little volume, to be found at the Union Sunday School Depository:

"Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow School. He was put in a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dullness, and all his own efforts could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books, which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep to the mastering of these, till in a few weeks he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of that division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's Cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been created there, rather than had traveled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? *By dint of diligence; by downright pains-taking.*"

SUCH IS MAN—Who is rich? He who is contented with his lot.

Who is happy? He who loves everybody.

Who is honored? He who pursues the even tenor of his way.

Who is good? He who has the fear of God before him.

How easy then to be rich, happy, honored and good. But yet multitudes, in striving for these blessings, take the very steps that are sure to defeat their objects.—In getting riches they find no end to their desires. In striving for happiness they hate every one who does not follow in the steps they have chosen. In gaining honor they push themselves forward crowding aside the most worthy, until they have outstripped themselves and sink. In their desire for goodness they forsake the source of all good and hug the most evil passions to their bosoms.

Such is your poor feeble man. He labours for what he can never obtain, and at last dies with "vanity of vanity, all is vanity" upon his lips.

The simple path is the true path. The humble walk is where heaven's blessings are showered. They who are meek and humble live nearest to the truth, and receive the richest of God's blessings.

ANECDOTE.—A lawyer in a circuit court in Ireland dropped a ten-pound note under the table, while playing cards at the inn. He did not discover the loss until he was going to bed and then returned immediately. On searching the room, he was met by the waiter, who said, "I know what you want, sir: you have lost something."

"Yes, I have lost a ten-pound note."

"Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is."

"Thanks, my good lad, here's a sovereign for you."

"No, sir, I want no reward for being honest; but," looking at him with a knowing grin, "wasn't it lucky that none of the GENTLEMEN found it?"

☞ Rev. J. H. Kirk, of Dennis, Mass. suggests that a petition be presented to Congress, to prevent the importation of foreign wines and liquors into this country. The idea is a good one: the only question is—Can we induce Congress to act in the premises? However, agitation alone will do good; so think of it, teetotalers!

A PERFECT HATRED.—A Temperance lecturer used the following language at a meeting in Baltimore—"I hate the rum traffic with a perfect hatred, and, thank God, I love to hate it." There is no danger of his becoming a drunkard, so long as he entertains that real Temperance spirit.

From the Voice of Industry. THINGS I HAVE SEEN.

I've seen the rich man in his pride
 Rolling in gilded splendor by,
 And look on loved ones by his side
 With fondness beaming from his eye.

But no look for the poor who stood
 By the way-side to let him pass,
 None had that man who seemed so good
 For the hard working "common class."

I've seen him in the house of God,
 Whence arose the voice of prayer
 From hearts, bowed 'neath the chastening rod,
 Bending in lowly posture there.

But when without the temple dome
 He had no kind word for the poor
 Whose labor deck'd his costly home,
 Yet he was called the cheerful doer.

He gave I know, his gifts were spread
 Like meteors bright o'er the land,
 But did he give the secret bread
 To poverty's worn shiv'ring band?

Did he e'er lift the burthen up
 His hand on the poor man had laid?
 Did he ever sweeten the cup
 His love of gain had bitter made?

No! no I've seen him turn his face
 From those who brought him ease and wealth.
 Whose care-worn brows bore deep the trace
 Of working hours that wasted health.

And I have seen the strong man bend
 More 'neath the weight of woe than years,
 I've heard the orphans cry ascend
 Mingled with homeless widows tears.

I've seen the young and tender child
 The sire with toil and care grown old,
 The maiden and the matron mild
 Coining their life blood into gold.

O! such things as these I have seen,
 Till my spirit loaths the power
 So selfish, so sordid and mean,
 With nought save its golden dower.

Hookset, 1847.

J. L. B.

From the National Era EARTH-SHARING.

BY AUGUSTUS DUGANNE.

Listen, workers! listen!
 Ye who all your lives are toiling
 In the field and workshop moiling—
 Lo! your serpent wrongs are coiling
 Closer round you. Listen!

Ponder, workers! ponder!
 While ye poise your iron sledges,
 While ye fix your rending wedges—
 Lo! your strength and skill are pledges
 Of your manhood. Ponder!

Listen, workers! listen!
 Sledges may crush else than matter—
 Wedges may your curses scatter—
 Toilers once again may batter
 Moral Bastiles. Listen!

Ponder, workers! ponder!
 God gave equal earth to morals,
 Ere they left fair Eden's portals—
 Where's the ancient law that foretells
 Moral slavery? Ponder!

Answer, workers! answer!
 Have the woes which you are sharing,
 Have the chains your limbs are wearing,
 Palsied all the hope and daring
 Of your spirits? Answer!

Listen, workers! listen!
 Earth is yours—the broad, wide guerdon
 Given to man with life's first burden—
 God hath set his seal and word on
 Man's true title. Listen!

Ponder, workers! ponder!
 Hold this truth within your keeping,
 Till the harvest you are reaping—
 God is landlord, and unsleeping
 Watches o'er you. Ponder!

'If the sun is going down, look at the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eye on heaven. With God's promises and God's presence, a man or a child may be cheerful.'

TRUTH AND HONESTY.

A LESSON FOR YOUTH.

A revolution of opinions is taking place in the present day; sectarian and national prejudices are giving way to a holy feeling of universal brotherhood; military conquests are robbed of their tinsel, and appear in their native deformity; and moral dignity, though discovered amid poverty and ignorance, is raised to its legitimate place, exciting the respect and admiration of all capable of estimating true worth. This latter remark will plead an apology for introducing to the reader a young hero, filling a station no higher than that of a pupil in a parochial school.

Two boys, of nearly the same age, were one day amusing themselves with that dangerous pastime, pelted each other with stones. They had chosen one of the squares for their playground, thinking by this means to avoid doing mischief. To the consternation of the thrower, however, a missile, instead of resting on the shoulders of the boy at whom it was aimed, entered the library window of one of the lordly mansions forming the quadrangle.

'Why don't you take to your heels, you blockhead; you will have the police after you whilst you are standing staring there,' was the loud exclamation of his companion, as he caught him by the arm in order to drag him from the spot. The author of the mischief still retained his thoughtful position.

'If your father is obliged to pay for this, you will stand a chance of having a good thrashing, Jack,' the other boy urged.

'Never mind, Tom; leave me to myself,' was the reply; and the young delinquent moved, with unfaltering step, towards the door of the mansion, the knocker of which he unhesitatingly raised. The summons was answered by a footman.

'Is the master of the house at home?' he with some diffidence inquired.

'He is.'

'Then I wish to see him, if you please.'

'That you can't do, my man, but I'll deliver any message for you.'

'No, that will never do. I must see the gentleman himself.' The earnestness and perseverance of the boy at length induced the man to comply with his request, and opening the door of the library, he apologised for asking his master to see a shabby little fellow; adding, that he could neither learn his business nor get rid of him.

'Bring him in,' said the gentleman addressed, who, having witnessed the transaction, and overheard the conversation, was curious to know the object of the boy's visit. The poor child, whose ideas had never soared above his father's second floor, stood for several moments in stupefied amazement when ushered into an elegant apartment; but remembering the painful circumstance which had brought him into this scene of enchantment, he in some measure regained his self-possession.

'I am very sorry, sir,' he began in faltering voice, 'I have broken your window. My father is out of work just now, and cannot pay for it; but if you will be kind enough to take the money a little at a time, as I can get it, I will be sure to make it up;' and as he spoke he drew a few halfpence from his pocket and laid them on the table.

'That's an honest speech, my lad; but how am I to be sure that you will fulfil your engagement?' Mr. Cavendish returned. 'Do you know that I could have you sent to the station-house till the money is made up?'

'Oh don't send me there, sir; it would break my poor mother's heart! I will pay you all—indeed I will, sir; and the poor boy burst into a flood of tears.

'I am glad that you have so much consideration for your mother's feelings; and for her sake, I will trust to your honesty.'

'Oh thank you, sir—thank you!'

'But when do you expect to make me an other payment? This is a very small sum towards the price of a large square of plate glass;' and as he spoke, he glanced at the four halfpence which the boy had spread out.

'This day week, sir, if you please.'

'Very well, let it be so. At this hour I shall be at home to see you.' Poor Jack made his very best bow, and retired.

True to his appointment, our high-principled boy appeared at the door of Mr. Cavendish's mansion. As the footman had previously received orders to admit him, he was immediately shown into the library.

'I have a shilling for you to-day, sir!' he said exultingly, and his countenance was radiant with smiles.

'Indeed! That is a large sum for a boy like you to obtain in so short a time. I hope you came by it

honestly?' A flush of crimson mounted to the cheek of poor Jack, but it was not the flush of shame.

'I earned every penny of it, sir, excepting one mother gave me, to make it up,' he energetically replied; and he proceeded to say that he had been on the lookout for jobs all week; that he had held a horse for one gentleman, and had run on an errand for another; in this way accounting for elevenpence.

'Your industry and perseverance do you credit, my lad,' Mr. Cavendish exclaimed, his benevolent countenance lighting up with a smile. 'And now I should like to know your name and place of residence.'

'I will write it, sir, if you please. Indeed I brought a piece of paper for the purpose of putting down the money. I hope I shall be able to make it all up in a few weeks, for I am trying to get a situation as errand-boy.'

'You write then? Do you go to school?'

'Oh yes, sir. I go to a free school.' And Jack stepped forward to take the pen, which Mr. Cavendish held towards him.

'You write a tolerably fair hand, my little man.—You may, I think, do better than take an errand boy's place. Let me see if you have any knowledge of arithmetic? Jack stood boldly up, and unhesitatingly replied to the various questions which were put to him. 'That will do, my good boy. Now, when do you think you will be able to come and bring me some money?'

'I will come again this time next week, if I'm alive and well, sir.'

'That was wisely added, my lad; for our lives are not in our own keeping. This, I see, you have been taught.'

Another week passed, and again Jack appeared, but his countenance now wore an aspect of sadness.

'I am very sorry, sir,' he said, 'I have been unfortunate, and have only a small sum to give you.' And as he spoke, he laid the penny-worth of halfpence before Mr. Cavendish. 'Assure you, sir,' he earnestly added, 'I have offered my services to every gentleman on horseback that I could see.'

'I believe you, my boy: I am pleased with your honest intentions. Perhaps you will meet with better success another time. Let me see; you have now paid one shilling and fivepence: that is not amiss for the time; and with an encouraging smile Mr. Cavendish suffered him to depart.

Though Mr. Cavendish had, from the first, concealed his intentions, his heart was planning a work of benevolence, which was nothing less than to befriend the poor boy, whose noble conduct had won his admiration. For this end he, a few days subsequently, paid the parents a visit when he knew that the son would be at school. He related the incident which had brought him under his notice, and proceeded to ask whether his conduct towards themselves was equally praiseworthy.

'Oh yes, sir,' exclaimed the mother, her eyes filling with tears. 'He has ever been a dutiful child to us, and always acts in this honest, straightforward manner.'

'He has indeed a noble spirit, sir,' the father rejoined; 'and I am as proud of him as if he were a prince.'

'Would you part from him?' Mr. Cavendish asked. 'I have something in view for his benefit.'

'Undoubtedly we would, for his benefit,' was the reply of both.

'Well, then, purchase him a new suit of apparel with these two guineas, and bring him to my residence this day week. I will then acquaint you with my views for him for the future.'

'Language cannot describe the heartfelt gratitude which beamed in the eyes of the happy parents, nor could they find words to give it utterance.'

When next our young hero came into the presence of his benefactor, his appearance was certainly altered for the better, though no disadvantages of dress could rob his noble countenance of its lofty expression. Mr. Cavendish had previously made arrangements for him to become an inmate of his own house, and had also entered his name as a pupil in a neighbouring school. John Williams is now receiving a liberal education, and enjoying all the advantages which wealth can procure.

Such a sudden change of position and prospects would, in many instances, prove injurious to the moral character; but with a mind based upon the solid principles which our young friend possesses, little fear may be entertained that such will be the result.

Great improvements have been projected in New York, including a plan for widening certain streets, which it is supposed will have the effect of purifying that sink of iniquity, the Five Points.

The total number of inhabitants of Wilmington, Del., is 12,522. A large cotton factory is about to be established here, and its shipwrights are engaged in building schooners for New York.

DR. CHALMER'S—AN EXAMPLE TO YOUTH.

It is estimated, in the Edinburgh Journals, that the funeral of Dr. CHALMERS was attended by at least one hundred thousand persons. Scotland had never before, in the memory of man, witnessed such a funeral; and it was a tribute never to be paid except to a very rare combination of intellectual and moral greatness. He was the champion of truth and every noble virtue, and by his goodness and greatness had purchased the homage and gratitude of mankind.

Like all truly great men, he has left the impress of his character on the age in which he lived. Indeed, such men create an era in the world's history. Mathematics was, in early life, his favorite science; but he learned to estimate "magnitude and the proportions of magnitude" chiefly by the relations of time to eternity. His conversion took place after he entered on the public duties of life; and we can readily conceive the impression made on his noble nature when his mighty mind first submitted to the teachings of the Holy Spirit with the humility of "a little child."

When Moses, the leader of Israel's hosts, ascended Mount Nebo, from the plains of Moab and was thence removed to the upper world, his departure was made known by Jehovah, to Joshua, in the words, "Moses my servant is dead." The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, made these words the basis of his funeral discourse on the death of Dr. CHALMERS. He was the great leader of the five or six hundred independent churches in Scotland, in that most remarkable event in ecclesiastical history, when they threw off all connection with the State establishment, and magnanimously encountered poverty and the oppression of civil power.

Well may Scotland remember with veneration her most distinguished son—an ornament alike to his country and race. What a sublime spectacle. A man without wealth or patronage, or any civil office, is conveyed to his resting place, and the tears of a nation honor his grave.

What a noble, inspiring example to youth! His mental strength and grasp was the result of personal effort. His moral greatness, the crowning excellence of his character, was the result of humble submission to divine teaching, and of that reliance on Omnipotence which made him ever bold before men. When such a man "rest from his labors," his "words follow him," and the spontaneous sentiment of mankind, is, that he is not dead, but that his sun has gone down in glory only to rise in brighter heavens.—*Boston Atlas.*

A TEMPERANCE STORY.—Two young men, "with a humming in their heads," retired late one night to their room in a crowded inn, which as they entered they espied two beds, but the wind extinguished the light; they both, instead of taking, as they supposed, a bed apiece, got back-to-back in one, which began to sink under them, and came around at intervals, in a manner very circumambient, but quite impossible of explanation. Presently one observed to the other—

"I say, Tom, somebody's in my bed."

"Is there? so there is in mine. Let's kick him out."

The next remark was, "Tom, I've kicked my man overboard."

"Good!" said his fellow toper, "better luck than I; my man has kicked me out—right on the floor."

Their "relative positions" were apparent till the next morning.

GREAT MEN, HOW FALLEN!—One day last week there were taken to the "Tomb" while in a state of beastly drunkenness, a lawyer, who had been somewhat distinguished in his profession—a historian, the author of a standard work—an editor once talented and of great respectability—and lastly a clergyman, a man of refined manners and highly educated. The lawyer was let off the next morning on promise of better behaviour; the historian succeeded in getting his liberty to get drunk again the morning following; the editor was sent to the Alms House, and the clergyman, at the date of our information, still remained in durance. What an example this of the leveling down power of strong drink! Truly "it spares not the high nor the humble."—*Organ.*

'THE WORLD MUST BE PEOPLED.'

Such has ever been the cry. But people ought to be modest in all things. It is stated that the wife of Mr. Wm. Tinker, a fisherman in New York, presented him on Thursday, with three little Tinkers. Mrs. Dunn, of Detroit, recently presented her loved and loving lord with three little Duns. Mrs. B. F. Cannon, of New Salem, on Tuesday night, presented her husband with four small Cannons, and to match Mrs. C, we can state that Mrs. Erasibs, Ball of our city, largely presented her lord with three small Balls. So, with Tinkers, "Duns" 'Cannons' and 'Balls, the world is in a fair way, of jogging on in a noise.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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 JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.



LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The Legislature of this State convened on the 8th of the present month, and is now in the full tide of business. The summer season being now passed, and the still gayer reign of winter yet at some considerable distance, this is just the season at which the re-assembling of our State Legislators was to have been desired. With no smiling Broadway to call them abroad, and no crowded ball room to tempt them from duty, there is reason for hope and belief that members will be found in duty's path, and that neither branches will be compelled to "adjourn from want of a quorum."

The new Constitution, it will be remembered, throws a large amount of business upon the present Legislature. It confers upon it the power of altering and revising things which no other recent Legislature has possessed. Its first session having been consumed in the noise and tumult of debate, and members characterized by an almost unlimited interchange of personalities, no time remained to fulfil the sacred trust confided by the Constitution. The members unwilling to spend so long a period from their homes; resolved to adjourn over the summer season. The members were temporarily disbanded, and relieved from "the war of words," retired to their respective homes.

In compliance with this arrangement, they have returned, and a new session of the Legislature been commenced. Whether they have availed themselves of the interval which has elapsed, to eradicate old habits of talking and idling, and substituting new ones of voting and working, remains to be seen.

Few things tell more badly for the patriotism of any paid, public body, than a useless consumption of time. Legislators seem to forget that they are public servants; that they are created such by the people, paid by the people, and expected to work for the people. They strangely, sadly forget and overlook the mighty truth. **LEGISLATORS ARE SERVANTS, THE PEOPLE RULERS.** It is our sincere wish that those now assembled may remember that Laborers and Mechanics form the great majority of their "constituency." Let them recollect that these men are *taxed* to defray the expenses incurred by the annual meeting of the Legislature. If then, business ceases to be abundant, and nothing remains to be executed but the usual round of speech making, let them remember the Workingman and—adjourn!

But, previous to that adjournment, let them act like men who have come to seek the prosperity and promote the social and political well being, of their fellow men. Let them act as though they kept in remembrance the fact that they were delegated to deliberate over the interests of thousands of citizens, and act accordingly. Let them rightly wield the power that has been confided unto them.

We, as will every friend of humanity, believe it to be the duty of the present Legislature, to take into consideration the subject of the Ten Hour System. Mechanics do not cast their votes for men merely to read their reported speeches. They cast their votes for men whom they expect to legislate in their behalf. How can this be more effectually done than by limiting the hours of labor to ten hours per day? Let them not suppose that Mechanics will much longer endure the present system of allowing employers to demand as many hours of daily labor as may be deemed consistent with their avarice or convenience. **VIOLATED NATURE WILL BE HEARD. HER VOICE WILL BURST THE LIMITS OF THE WORK SHOP, AND PROUDLY ENTER THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION.**

If those employed in any public capacity, suppose that they can much longer receive office from men of industry, without making proper return therefor, it is time to convince them of their error. Let the Mechanics petition the Legislature upon the subject of the Ten Hour System, and watch closely the disposal that is made of said petition. Then will they know in whom they may confide their cause, and easily distinguish between their friends and foes. But such a length has this article already attained as to preclude further notice of the subject at the present time, but we shall shortly renew it. In the meanwhile, will not the Mechanics act upon our suggestion and petition the Legislature on the subject of their grievances.

PENITENTIARY LABOR.

"There's a good time coming boys," says the songster. Perhaps there is, but if we mistake not, there's a *worse* time coming, than we have yet seen, in so far as regards the future welfare and condition of the mechanics of the city of Albany. It is not to be disguised that a danger of no small degree threatens to overwhelm them; and if it be not met at the outset with a firm and determined front, we fear for the result. Our remark, will of course be understood as referring to the employment of the *Convicts* in the Penitentiary, on *Contract*, at reduced prices, for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes. This is the first demonstration; when will the second follow? As soon as the Supervisors are satisfied that public opinion will not condemn the step they have already taken. Now, then, is the time for the *MASS* to speak. We say *mass*; for it is not the *shoemakers* alone whose interests are at stake. Every mechanic—and the laboring classes are the *mass*—has something to say—much to say, in this matter; and if they desire to see an odious monopoly crushed in the outset, they should speak in thunder tones **NOW!**—Need we appeal to them by *argument* in such a juncture as this? Need we show them the danger that lurks behind the movement, when the simplest child can read it at a glance? We trust not—we believe not. Come out, then, fellow Workmen—come from your benches *en mass*, and effect by prompt and energetic action, that which nothing can bring about after a lapse of years. **YOU MUST CRUSH THIS MONOPOLY, OR IT WILL CRUSH YOU!**

WHAT A MECHANIC MAY DO.

We observed in a Springfield paper, (which we have since lost) a notice of a character calculated to fill every bosom with feelings of admiration. It is the case of a young Shoemaker, a married man, with a family, who, while engaged at his occupation, suddenly discovered the necessity of an education; and with the aid of his fellow workmen, learned to read, and eventually mastered Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography &c. Not contented with this progress, he resolved to have a collegiate education; and accordingly taking with him his bench and tools, he entered the Sophomore class in one of our colleges. With the aid of the fund for indigent scholars, and the assistance of the students, who furnished him with work sufficient to support his family, he continued to accomplish the end he had in

view, and lately graduated; upon which occasion, his wife was presented with a silver set, appropriately lettered. He has since entered a Theological Seminary, from which he will eventually emerge as minister of the Gospel. So much for the *will to do*, of a poor shoemaker! O what a glorious example is this for others, thousands of others, to follow! Who can tell how many giant intellects lie slumbering amid the workshops of the nation, which need but the determined effort of self, to wake them to mighty action? When we see nine tenths of the apprentices of this city, just emerging from youth into manhood, dissipating their time in idleness—lounging about the streets, or in resorts little fitted to improve either their morals or their education, we can but think of such instances of self-education as the one we have narrated, and wonder why there can be a single youth so blind to his interests for the present and the future, as to throw away as unprofitable those hours of relaxation from labor which are allotted to him through the day. Shame, shame on you, young mechanics of our ancient city!

IRREGULARITY OF PAYMENT.

This is a subject of extreme delicacy and one which we approach only with extreme reluctance. But the welfare of a large body of citizens rises before us to check our timidity, and compels us to give the subject some slight consideration.

Not only from small shops containing one or a few apprentices, but from those that are larger, wherein hundreds of men receive employment, we have received complaints of the remissness of employers, and the want of punctuality with which wages are dealt out.—It frequently happens that to gratify the will of some selfish or capricious employer, hosts of men are deprived for a shorter or longer period, of the compensation to which they are equitably and undeniably entitled.

Now, in the former instance, in which the employer himself is generally a mechanic, there are mitigating circumstances. *He may* be unable to punctually afford that sum which he may have agreed to pay, and which nothing but impossibility could prompt him to withhold. *He may* suffer even with his suffering employee, and deprecate with sincerity, the uncontrollable circumstances which have been productive of the predicament. Still, that there are some who withhold even when they can and should bestow, we pretend not to deny. Such can claim no sympathy, but only deserve and will receive, the general odium they merit.

But such extenuating circumstances as those above noticed, cannot always be alleged. There are employers of a different class, who habitually withhold wages that are due. We will be readily understood as referring to the proprietors of extensive and frequently noted establishments. There are many such in Albany as well as in New York and other cities, and yet the men, without whom business would be suspended, are frequently kept days, if not weeks, without receiving their *weekly* wages! Proprietors of such establishments, who will thus act, are outlaws from our sympathies, and proper candidates for our condemnation.—*They are not* destitute of means for the payment of Laborers. *They*, on the contrary, are, most generally, men of wealth and affluence, and withhold payment only through censureable negligence or apathy. By whichever of the two causes it may have been occasioned, conduct such as this cannot but be considered highly reprehensible, and an infringement upon the implied rights of the Laborer and Mechanic.

We have known men to disappoint large numbers of honest creditors from downright and unblushing **SELFISHNESS**. Yes, with a blush for humanity, we acknowledge that we have seen men having in their employment, a large body of workmen, withhold from them their needed wages, by which to procure the necessities of life, while they, (the employers,) would straightway withdraw, and purchase for their families some extravagant piece of household furniture!

If, as the Scriptures assert, "The Laborer is worthy of his hire," he is likewise worthy of it at the season at which he engaged to receive it. The great, fundamental principle that regulates the arrangement between the employer and the employee, is simply this:—the one shall *pay* and the other *work*. Let us examine this. Without shame, scruple or repugnance, the former will withhold the compensation, making their creditors wait their pleasure therefore. Now we ask, what would those self-same employers think, if, without cause or necessity, the employees should refuse to fulfil their portion of the contract, and make the others wait until they chose to return to their work? Is not the illustration fair and unexceptionable? Are we partially or unjustly arguing against the employer, or falsely or too liberally advocating the cause of the employed. We answer, no! and defy the most scrutinizing attention to detect fallacy in our position or sophistry in our argument. It is, we contend, a violation of the engagement on either side, equally injurious and equally unjust. It may not however be added—equally frequent!

We love to see the Mechanic leave his shop on Saturday eve, with a bounding step and a merry smile.—It betokens an honest employer, and a happy employee. But few things disgust us more than to behold a group of Mechanics at such a time leave their shop with melancholy countenances. It tells badly for the integrity of that establishment's proprietor. And indeed, who will deny, that the withholding of wages when they are due, by men of wealth and fortune, is an injurious and unjust procedure, and a violation of the implied faith between the employer and the employed?

THE STEAM PALACE, RIP VAN WINKLE.

The public are mostly indebted to the proprietors of this boat, for the system of cheap travelling up and down the Hudson, that has prevailed for the past two or three years—nor should that public fail to appreciate this fact, and give this boat bumpers. There is little hazard in averring that, but for the Schuylers who started the steamer Belle, and continued her as a regular anti-monopoly boat, and on disposing of her, ran the Rip upon the same principle, we should have to pay fifty per cent more for passage money than now.—"Help them who help us," is the way to do up the cheese right.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

It is time that mechanics were making preparations for the coming winter. Coal and wood are now cheap to what they will be then; and to him whose wages are small, and whose term of employment is uncertain, it is of the highest importance that his fuel is now purchased and laid away. There are thousands who might save themselves many a dollar by this plan. Those who are compelled to take orders for their pay, can easily turn them to good account. We know several who have stored from two to four tons of coal in this way—no inconsiderable item of saving for a laboring man. We hope this matter will be thought over by others, and the example followed. We would also recommend to their favorable considerations, Mr. J. TAYLOR, whose office is at 166 Broadway, and who will furnish them the best of coal, of every variety, and at reasonable rates.

We are authorized to say, that orders may be left with SMITH & PACKARD, corner of Hudson and Green streets.

New subscribers who did not receive their papers till this week, are informed that our entire edition was exhausted before their names were handed in, although we printed an edition of FIFTEEN HUNDRED. We shall this week print a larger one.

Mr. Solomon Hobert of Randolph Vt. has captured a couple of *white rats*. They are a great curiosity.

Mechanics to the Rescue!

Penitentiary Labor in Albany!!!

SHOEMAKERS ATTEND.

A mass meeting of the Mechanics of the city of Albany, will be held at the City Hall, on Monday evening next, (Sept. 20,) to take into consideration the best means to be adopted in order to prevent any further encroachment upon their rights by Convict Felons Labor in the Albany Penitentiary. We hope every Mechanic and laborer will be there, as this is an evil of a most alarming nature, and should be nipped in the bud.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AGAIN.

It is with great regret we perceive that our suggestion to the Mechanics, viz:—to hold public meetings, responding to the action of the British Parliament on the subject of the Ten Hour System, and invoking the State and National Legislatures to secure the same benefits to the Laborers of this country, has not been acted upon. This is to be regretted, as the action of Parliament was one calculated to direct universal attention to the subject, more especially that of Mechanics, who might naturally be supposed to take the most eager interest in its success. Besides, sympathy for the poor, persecuted factory operatives of England would manifest itself in an expression of joy and congratulation upon a mitigation of their miseries.

To these facts may be attributed the anxiety we experienced, (and which we made no effort to conceal,) that the Mechanics of our country should make an appropriate response to the action of the British Parliament. It will be remembered that we have frequently advocated this course, and we now assume the liberty of making another hasty allusion.

It may be alleged, and perhaps with truth, that too much time will have intervened between the action and the possible period of a response, to render such a policy now expedient. This statement will scarcely warrant contradiction, but seems to preclude the possibility of denial. Deeply, therefore, as we regret, that so wise a movement should have been neglected, we certainly hope that a portion of our suggestion, being both practicable and expedient, will have the desired effect, and receive a more favorable reception.

It was not simply a mere response to the praiseworthy and laudible proceeding of the British Parliament that we advocated, but likewise an invocation, not less earnest than respectful, to the various legislative branches the State and National Governments, asking them to give the subject of the Ten Hour System, a favorable hearing and action. And we now once more ask our Mechanics, shall not this be done? Shall the idea be permitted to sleep? Shall we in vain appeal to you to make some effort to secure for yourselves and posterity, the innumerable benefits and blessings of that truly wise and noble measure? The idea of petitioning the Legislature and of petitioning Congress, are practicable—are expedient. Why then shall they not be put into execution? Why shall they longer be delayed?

The good that might result from such an action on the part of our mechanics, is incalculable. It would arouse discussion—it would command attention. Statesmen and politicians would be convinced of your earnestness, and your hearts would be strengthened in the cause of Justice and of Humanity. Once more then we ask, shall not such meetings be held, and our suggestion fully carried out?

REMOVAL OF THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY.—We call the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of the removal of this company in another column. The fact that the cheapest and best Teas to be found in the city, are at their store, we presume is too well established to need further comment from us.

Gen. Scott has arrived at Mexico.

THE MUSICAL GAZETTE.

This is the title of a neat quarto published and edited by Messrs. A. N. & J. C. Johnson, of Boston, which has for its object the advancement of Musical Science among the people; and the proper education of teachers and choirsters, through whom the masses must be reached. There is a sort of musical taste natural to all communities; but none can realize the full powers of the human voice in the production of pure, heart-stirring, soul-moving music, until it has been correctly and scientifically trained by competent teachers. Now we know one half of our choirsters are the merest humbugs in the world, ignorant, almost, of the first principle of music; who have, however, the happy faculty of *braying* louder, and *reading* easier than those who enjoy the high privilege of being taught by him the "Art of Singing." Until a higher standard of musical knowledge is aimed at and attained by *teachers*, we need not expect the people to appreciate the high gift that God has bestowed upon them. That the Musical Gazette may be instrumental in working the musical reform, is, and ought to be, the wish of every lover of the noble science. We recommend this publication to the patronage of our readers and the musical community generally.

THE GAVEL.—We have received the first number of the 4th volume of this well known periodical, and must say that its typographical appearance has been much improved. It is undoubtedly now the best monthly devoted to Odd Fellowship published in this country. It is published in Hudson by CLARK W. BRYAN, at \$1 per annum in advance. JAMES BATCHELLOR, Esq., long known as a powerful writer on Odd Fellowship, is the principal editor. Subscriptions will be received in Albany at this office, Mr. THOS. CLARK is the city carrier and Agent.

THE BUSY BEE.—This is the title of a new paper about the size of a piece of rag, just started in this city by Eugene Andrews, Esq. It is a spicy little affair, and will undoubtedly "take."

Our friend Andrews suggests that Mr. Wolverton, in employing Penitentiary convicts to make shoes, is a real friend of Labor; for, says he, "the destiny of Labor is downward, and every man that administers a kick to accelerate its progress, is using the means placed at his disposal to bring it down to that depth of misery which will cause it to rise and assert its proper station, and the sooner that is done the better." Well that is philosophy; we prefer to have them rise *now*, and not wait for any further misery to prick them up. They have enough now to chill the heart to think of.

ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS.—This is a new penny paper just established in this city, by Messrs. STONE & HENLY, and bids fair to become one of the most popular papers ever established in this city. It is beautifully printed and ably edited, and we trust the public will appreciate the efforts of the publishers in their endeavors to establish a good penny paper in Albany.—Success, we say, with all our hearts.

FRIEND TANNER.—I desire to reply to your startled friend of the New York Farmer and Mechanic but apprehending, that I shall not be in trim immediately and not having seen in full the article of that *dubious* advocate of labor that dubs himself the "Farmer and Mechanic." I know not *what* to reply—but hope you will in the mean time publish this note and allow me to state that nothing my article contained would warrant the most stupid intellect in arriving at the conclusion that I intended to convey the idea, that "Scientific improvements *per se* are a curse to the country,"—and that whatever may be the object of the Farmer and Mechanic in disjoining and misrepresenting my views it neither speaks well for his sagacity or integrity that he has done so.

Yours,

W. J. YOUNG.

The weather is quite cold.

PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries OFFPATENT. Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 251 Broadway, New York; 130 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa. Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free. Likeness taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

* Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 161f.

New Watch and Jewelry Store—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 231f. VISCHEER MIX.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. ap 8.

Sheriff's Office. CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 6th, 1847.—ELECTION NOTICE.—A General Election is to be held in the city and county of Albany on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next; at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff. Albany, August 3, 1847. To the Sheriff of the County of Albany: Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

STATE. A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, three Inspectors and Surveyors, three Canal Commissioners, and three Justices of the Peace. COUNTY. One Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, consisting of the counties of Albany and Schoharie.

Also the following officers for the said county, to wit:—Four members of Assembly, one to be elected in each Assembly District. Yours, respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

Every Mother's Book.—The great interest manifested by married ladies in the subject treated of in this book, has already exhausted the first edition. The terms of poverty, and the prospect of a large family of children prevent many prudent wives from entering the matrimonial state, but here is a work that will tell you important secrets. The author is not allowed to state in detail the character of the work, but he can assure his female readers that it is universally approved of by those for whose benefit it is designed for. Letters enclosing \$1 addressed to Doct. J. A. Croix, 56 Beaver st. Albany, will ensure the sending the book to order. 374f.

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed. TO ARTISTS.—Cameras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, 18 1y No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

REGALIA: At the Mammoth Variety Store, ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 3-5 Broadway.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alterative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations. Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians. Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Albany Museum. every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A series of Plays, Fairs, Burlesques, Dances, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished ability and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 306f.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3, Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar 111f

Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills:
The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the vast extent of our country, and their virtues are every where known and appreciated: while the many astonishing cures which they have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and numbers of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family cathartic, are acknowledged as equal, being destitute of all mineral medicines. They can be administered at all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with the fullest assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated through this city and country, but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and made by a set of unprincipled adventurers, destitute of all medical knowledge, a discerning public will deal out to them that silent rebuke which their inconsiderate ignorance so richly merits.

Herrick's Pill is sold for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.
THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Stiff Throat, Quinzy, Gout, Stiff Joints, Strains, Scurvy, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frost-bitten Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Paralyzed Limbs, and wherever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which this

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE
Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doct. has put the price at 25 cts. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown on the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

**DR. HERRICK'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS**
put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

**DR. HERRICK'S
GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.**
Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 18-24 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

LEP Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents. Principal Depot, 23 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, June 25, 1847. 306b

ALBANY AGENCY DEPOT



OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, &c.
Constantly at retail.
DOCT. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, Lozenges, Tonic Bitters, Sciatic Liniment and Royal Galbanum Strengthening Plaster.

A - Sherman's Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.
R. B. Folger's Oculocanion
Griffin's Rail Road Pill and Lion of the day.
Pinney's Family Pill.
Brandreth Vegetable Pill.
Grafenberg Company's Vegetable Pill.
J. B. Hibbard's Family Medicines and Worm Physic.
Porter's Dysentery and Diarrhea, certain remedy.
Sam'l Lee's Windham Pills
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
J. Durkin's Green Mountain O. Ointment.
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
Davis' Rheumatism Paste and Magical Pain Extractor.
Sticking Plaster and Spirits of Soap.
B. F. Palmerstock and Co's Vermifuge.
A. Conley's Vegetable Elixer, or Cough Drops.
Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey.
P. R. Hulbert's Botanic Cough Elixer, with a variety of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JAMES F. WHITNEY,
No 190 & 200 Water st., State Basin

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers Emporium, Albany. The above extensive establishment, No. 385 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

E. R. Liller. DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils, Case and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewels, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. The Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 31f

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to much of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Railway, Jan. 25, 1847.
A year since I was taken with the influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.
Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts. M. D. MOORE.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other chronic diseases, in preference to any of the above named remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.
Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, San Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 26 1y

"The Laborer is Worthy of his hire."

THE MECHANICS' ADVOCATE.

The Cheapest Mechanics Paper in the World!

Only \$1 a Year in Advance.

THIS paper is designed to be the very BEST Mechanical Work ever published, and to carry out this design, the publisher will be unwearied in his exertions. The Advocate is about the same size of any \$2 work devoted to the same object, and is but half the price.

The MECHANICS' ADVOCATE is printed in eight large quarto pages, suitable for binding. It embraces under its separate departments, the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, Lists of Inventions, and the important and stirring news of the week, in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the U. S. as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanics' Advocate and Fire-side Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and in the elevation of their fellow-Craftsman.

JOHN TANNER.

No. 16, Commercial Buildings, Albany.

N. B. Travelling Agents wanted. 3813

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An active Local Agent, in every town and village in the United States. Good references required and good encouragement given.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.

JUSTIN STURTEVANT, Travelling Agent.

JOHN M. LUNDON, Travelling Agent.

G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.

GEO. A. WILKINS, Travelling Agent.

WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.

A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.

ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.

A. SMITH, Troy.

JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill.

J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.

H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.

S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " \$6 " "

" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS.

DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-lets or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufactory, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Wholesale for dresses kept constantly on hand.

WILLIAM J. PACKARD,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.

No. 38 Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c. 38m3

The New York Reformer, Son of Temperance, and Voice of Truth,

is published every Saturday, at No. 9 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TERMS—(one dollar in advance.)

As the REFORMER will only be forwarded to subscribers upon the receipt of the subscription money, the obligation of the Agent or Canvaser may be considered as assumed by the Publishers when the paper is regularly received by the mail; until which subscribers will hold the Canvaser responsible.

All communications must be addressed to J. ABBOTT.

D. Harris, jr., Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and paper box materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 8 Green St. Albany.

N. B. County Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving.

ap 8. m. 3.

C. KILLMER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of
Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS.

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored inks.

SCALES.



Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use. Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas By the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 80
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	72
do do extra fine,	89
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	2 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35
do extra fine,	63

BLACK TEAS.

Puehcong, good full flavor,	\$0 38
do fine,	80
do very superior,	78
Souchong, good,	38
do extra fine,	80
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do very fine,	62
do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	60
do do extra fine,	75

Hwagwa's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar.

Congo, good,

do very fine,

Pekoe Flowers, good,

Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.

Wanted:—A boy to do errands &c., in a Printing Office, for which a liberal compensation will be given. None need apply unless of good moral character, apply at this office.

C. KILLMER.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. J10. J A M McKINNEY.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this medicine in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

P. W. BARRINGER,

Botanic Physician.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar. Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient [without resort to mineral poisons,] to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services as a doctor to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Pever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scourvy, Bile, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, various Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Ashma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

F. H. METZGER'S

HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Diplomas—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 254

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pain, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. 17

Sugars—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

STARCH—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed."

SMITH & PACKARD.

Removal of W. C. Little & Co's Bookstore

—The Stock for sale at a great Discount. The subscribers have taken Messrs Townsend's large store, No. 53 State st, formerly occupied by Wilder & Bleeker, and will open the new store in a few weeks. In the interim, to avoid removing so large a stock of Books and Stationery of every description, it is offered for sale at a discount of 25 per cent.—Gentlemen contemplating to replenish their Libraries with Standard Works, London Editions, in rich bindings at barely cost, and purchasers of Books for Academies and Schools are invited to call and make selections. Many of the Cheap Publications, Novels, Pamphlets, &c., will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the printed prices.

22w3

W. C. LITTLE & Co. in the Museum.

Wanted Immediately at 22 Dean st., journeymen Shoemakers, to work at ladies' Baskets and mens peg'd Brogans.
Albany, Sept. 14, 1847.
G. CONKLING. 4111

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



NEW AGENTS.

Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.
" WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.
" JAMES HOLMES, Ackron, Ohio.
" APPELBY, Ohio City, Ohio.
" A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.
" J. L. TILLMAN, Medina, N. Y.
" JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.
" CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.
" G. J. WEBB, " "

Troy, September 6th 1847.

MR. EDITOR.—I have just received the account of the institution of M. M. P. No. 43 at Saratoga Springs by Bro. A. C. VAN EPPS, D. G. P. The protection was instituted and the Officers installed on Wednesday Evening, September 1st.

Officers elected for the present year, are

ROBT. PATTERSON, S. P.
JOHN MILWAIN, J. P.
ROBT. H. NICHOLS, R. S.
SAMUEL TERWILLEGGER, F. S.
EDWARD H. LACY, Treas.

I am requested to make known the institution of No. 43 through the *Mechanic's Advocate*. I am informed that the Brothers initiated into No. 43 are a thorough going set of men, and who will not allow the cause to suffer in their hands.

Yours Respectfully,

J. S. WASHBURN, G. Sec.

To Correspondents.

We are not in the habit of giving publicity to letters of the following character, but do on the present occasion for the purpose of showing those who have been so loud in their denunciations in that quarter that at least our subscribers are perfectly satisfied. At the time our agent visited that part of the country, many who wished the paper, could not be induced to pay in advance, according to our terms, in consequence of the injurious reports then in circulation; he consequently, picked out such men as the writer of the following, and informed them, they could pay for the paper within a given time if it continued to come. But to the letter:

Salina, Sept. 6, 1847.

SIR:—Enclosed, I send you one dollar for the Advocate; it is truly the Mechanics friend and Advocate. Such a one as has long been needed to bring the Mechanics to a sense of what ought to be their true position in the political divisions of the country; and in its advocacy of the dignity of Labor, it is the strongest support of free Institutions, and universal equality among the masses. May you be prospered in your enterprise beyond your highest expectations.

Yours respectfully,

C. B. SCOTT.

"J. H. B. Cabin Point, Va." is informed that his remittance has been received, after costing us 30 cents for postage. Postage should in all cases be paid by persons sending.

"A Shoemaker," is informed, that the only person that has employed the Penitentiary convicts at shoemaking, as far as our information extends is a Mr. Wolvertan.

"An Advertiser" is informed that our circulation last week in this city was upwards of 500; Mr. Clark our city agent, is the person to answer your other inquiries.

"Jack Plain."—Cazenovia, your communication will appear next week. We hope we shall hear from you often.

"J. H." your lists have been received from Hudson,

Cattskill, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Kingston and Leeds; but the others have not yet come to hand. You are correct in your suppositions.

From Young America.

WORKINGMEN.—Look upon the picture of a poor widow as drawn in the "New York Commercial Advertiser." In 1842 she commences business in Franklin Market with a capital of \$1,50 and in 1847 her profits amount to \$1,200, with which sum she has purchased a farm. The editor kindly informs the public that all may go and do likewise.

Now for your own picture, as drawn by one of yourselves.

The average wages of the majority of mechanics in N. Y. amounts, in one year, to — \$300

After serving an apprenticeship from 4 to 7 years they commence business with a capital in tools, &c., worth \$50.

Rent of basement, back room, or garret, as the case may be, — — — \$50

Board for man, wife, and three children \$4 per week, — — — 208

Clothing, wood and coal, and wear and tear of furniture, &c., — — — 42

Rent of Church pew, — — — 00

Doctor's bill, — — — 00

Sundries, — — — 00

Sinking fund for purchase of farm, — — — 00 \$300

Now, Tyro, skilled in numbers, say how many years must elapse before the workingman will be enabled to pay \$1,200 for his farm. Now, Mr. Editor, if you do what is right in this case, you will give the above an insertion in your journal, so that both pictures may be seen by your numerous readers.

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending Sept. 4, 1847.

To Robert H. Bicknell and Charles J. Abel, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in Scrubbing Brushes. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To John H. Fellows, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in the construction of Vessels. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To John Shugert, of Elizabeth, Penn., for improvement in the manufacture of Soap. Patented Sept. 4, 1847. Ante-dated March 4, 1847.

To Jacob H. Bower, of Walnut, Penn., for improvement in the construction of lime kilns. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To James Thomas, of New York, for improvement in preparing India Rubber. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To H. G. Ellsworth, of Enfield, Conn., for improvement in feed roller for carding machines. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To George W. Tuttle, of New York, for improvement in machines for exercising children. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To George L. Mason, of Williston, Vermont, for improvement in preparing cotton and wool for carding. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To Charles L. Fleischmann, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in making mattresses, cushions, &c. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To Antoine Marie Felix Chevet, of St. James Parish, Louisiana, for improvement in making Sugar. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To George A. Philip, of New York, for improvement in Stove Grates. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To Wm. P. Barr, of New York, for improvement in type casting (having assigned his right to Bruce & Cortleyou.) Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

To Morton Judd, of New Britain, Conn., for improvement in Sash Fasteners. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To George W. Sizer and Henry Sizer, of Springfield, Mass., for Design for Stove. Patented Sept. 4, 1847.

The Scottish Tract Society at Edinburgh, in its 15th year circulated 1,969,349 Tracts, (monthly visitors,) and 42,429 copies of the Magazine. Total circulation in 15 years, 20,819,796 copies.

A FASHIONABLE GENTLEMAN.—The life of one of these creatures is as follows: He gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, eats a tart gravely, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously; kills time indifferently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, and lives uselessly.

We have not received a copy of the *Home Journal* in a number of weeks. Has it been discontinued?

THE DEATH-RATTLE.

We once met a young fellow who, with terror in his looks, was flying at the top of his speed towards his home.

"What is the matter, William?" we asked.

"Oh, Sir," he gasped, as he ran by us, "I saw a rattle snake in the woods there."

Poor boy! His lips were livid, his cheeks bloodless, and he shook with fear. He reached his father's home, and when the door was closed between him and the terrible object of his fear, he fell fainting upon the floor.

We afterwards learned that he had come suddenly upon the serpent, which was of unusual size, while wandering in the wood, and had but narrowly escaped its deadly pangs, the creature having twice sprung towards him. Nothing but the timely warning sounded with its rattle, saved him from death by its bite; for it rung in his ears while he was advancing directly towards this dreaded enemy of man.

Fifteen years afterwards, when travelling again in that neighborhood, we stopped one dark and stormy night, at the village Inn, and took lodgings. We had not been in the Bar-Room long, when quite a party of young men gathered about the large fire of logs blazing upon the hearth. Their conversation seemed to turn upon a sudden death that had taken place a few hours previous to our arrival; a young man had left the town the same afternoon in a state of intoxication, and on his way home had fallen from his horse and died in the road. "I found him," exclaimed one of the young men, whom we recognized at once to be him who, 15 years before, had fled from the rattle-snake. "I found him," said he, "as I was coming here; it was dark, and as I was walking along I heard a groan, followed by a strange gurgling noise that frightened me." "It was the *Death Rattle*," said one. "Yes," continued the narrator, "it was the *Death Rattle*, for as I stooped and lifted him up his head fell back on my arm—he was Dead!" "It's a terrible thing," said one. "And he so young and fine looking!" said another. "He was to have been married next week," said a third. "Well! well!" cried our old acquaintance, "let's drop the subject; it can't be helped now. Come, what'll you take, boys?" and we were inexpressibly shocked to see him and all his companions, in the face of such an awful illustration of the effects of drinking, walk up to the Bar and swallow large portions of intoxicating liquor.

Soon an opportunity offered itself for us to enter into conversation with him.

"Friend," said we, "you have grown courageous."

"What do you mean by that?" he asked quickly.

"You no longer fear the *Rattle*, or fly from it when you hear it."

"I do not understand you sir," said he, angrily.

"Fifteen years ago you heard the warning the rattle-snake gives, and caught a glimpse of the venomous reptile; terrified, you fled screaming to your father's house, and did not deem yourself safe until the door was closed behind you."

"Well, sir, what of that? I recollect the circumstance."

"To-night you heard the awful rattle rum springs in the throats of its expiring victims; but so far from flying from the danger, you have marched directly up to the jaws, and within the reach of the fangs of the monster, and untremblingly drank large draughts of his deadly poison! Therefore I say you have grown courageous."

The young man at first was angry, but in a minute or two he gave us his hand, exclaiming, "Sir, I thank you! I hear rum's *DEATH RATTLE* now, and I'll flee from it forever! Boys," said he, addressing his companions, "did not all of you hear the *Rattle*? What say you; shall we fly from the serpent ere it stings us to death as it has poor Thomas?"

"We will!" they all exclaimed.

They did. Each took the Total Abstinence Pledge, and kept it.

A VILLAIN.—A French priest, the Abbe Barie has been sentenced at Narbonne, to eight months' imprisonment and two hundred francs fine and costs, for immoral conduct. The wolf in sheep's clothing had seduced more than forty women and young girls.—*Flag of our Union*.

Humb! Gammon! Don't believe a word of it, and we think editors who give such scandalous items, with such apparent gusto, ought not to be encouraged. Fie, for shame!

A gentleman by the name of Morgan, lately deceased in New York, has left the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of the Washington Monument.